

THE MONK AND THE BEGGAR.

As ONE-true lesson,
A tale for human guides to learn,
To careless sight-seers travellers still,
Who pause beside the narrow cell
Of Gregory on the Cæsar Hill.

Once a day before the monk's door came
A beggar, who had lost his way,
Painting and fast-sick in the name
Of the Most Holy asking alms.

And the monk answered: "All I have
Is the poor man's right to alms,
The silver cup my mother gave,
In Christ's name take them and live."

Years passed; and, called at last to bear
The monk's crook and keys of Rome,
The monk's name was Gregory, and
The monk's lord of Christendom.

"Prepare a feast," St. Gregory cried,
"And let twelve beggars sit there."

The monk answered: "I have
An unknown stranger with them set."

"I asked thee not," the monk spoke,
"O stranger; but if need be thine,
I will give thee alms for the sake
Of Him who is the author of mine."

A grave, calm face the stranger raised,
Like His who on Gennesaret trod,
Or like those on whom Chæde-gaud,
Whom Gregory, gazed on the God.

"Know'st thou?" he said, "thy gift of old?"

And in the head he lifted up.

The monk marvelled to behold
The unknown cup in his cup."

"They prayers and all things have risen, and bloom
Sweetly among the flowers of heaven;

I am the Wonderful, through whom
Whate'er thou askedst shall be given."

He spoke and vanished. Gregory fell
With a groan on the floor, his eyes fell
On their faces, knowing well

The eyes of death had seen the Lord.

The old monk's legend is not vain;

Not even the stars of Paul,
Telling it over and over again.

On grace Vicenç's frescoed wall,
Still when we pray shun;

And love the beggar's fasts, pray,

The unlimited guest comes in;

Unbeaten, because the eyes are dull,
Unshamed, because the eyes are dim.

We'll eat our crusts, The Wonderful,
And all good deeds are done to him.

—John G. Whittier, in Harper's Magazine.

DROP THE UNNECESSARY.

Some Practical Hints Concerning House Decoration.

A writer in an Eastern journal, upon looking about after returning from a summer vacation and preparing to engage again in the life's work, says:

Now that we are taking up the real business of living again, after weeks of comparative idleness, it is well to begin a house.

The months or weeks of rest have allowed us time to think, and to each one has come a revelation of the mistakes of the past year. Now is the time to buck up, and to make a fresh start in the first place, having made a study of nature and how wisely she throws off superfluous adornments.

The tree we admire so much for its graceful outline, its peculiar adaptability to its surroundings, has dropped every leaf except those necessary to its beauty. Why do we not apply this rule of adaptation to our home?

How many times during a call on a friend see that his house is a mere collection of ornaments and consciousness of the amount of time and strength used in taking care of them! No wonder women look old before their time, are worn out merely by the care of their homes, and their position as wives and mothers! Two often they are housekeepers, not homekeepers.

With the mistaken view that embroidered curtains, table-cloths, tassles and chair-covers are the ornaments of a house, placed time and misplaced energy will be spent for any entrance. In case of the room, however, leave the child God has given them to the care of a hired maid, and thus defend the child of its rights, a mother's undivided time and attention.

A room should only contain as many pieces of furniture as are necessary for use in that particular room. Every piece but that for the purpose of occupying a corner is an evidence of the lack of true artistic instinct on the part of the mistress. Let it be known that the room is the only place where the child will live, but even then the room should be simple, and the furniture should be in the style of the room.

A cabinet containing rare bits of china or glass or pottery is an ornament, and a means of education; but a cabinet filled with plates and bowls and saucers, that can be bought in any groceries store, belongs properly in the dining-room, where the same effect produced by a visit to one of the so-called art-parties in our large cities.

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BETTER THAN GOLD.

Better than granite, better than gold. Than ranks and titles a thousand-fold. Is a healthy body and a mind at ease, And simple pleasures are always pleasant. A man need not be rich to be happy. A heart that can feel for another's woes, Will sympathize and be enough to enfold All men as brothers. A man's a man, Better than gold is a conscience clear, Though toiling for bread in a humble sphere. Doubly blessed with content and health, Unto him the world is one of wealth. Lowly living and lofty thought. Adorn and enoble a man's man's seat; For man is man, and man's a plan. Are genuine tests of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose, Of the sons of toil when the labors close; Better than gold is the poor man's sleep, And the quiet of the quiet hours of rest. Bringing sleep to him down by day, When luxury plucks it aching head— The world's a dream, and man's a plan. A shorter route to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind, That in the realms of books and art, A true man's man's seat is found.

And live with the great and good of yore, The sage's soul and the poet's lay, The world's a dream, and man's a plan. The world's a dream will thus unfold And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home, Where the wife is the soul of the house, The shrines of love, the heaven of life, Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife. Home is the best of all, the best of all, Or tired with sorrow by Heaven's decree, The blessings that never end, and so, And when there, are better than gold.

Selected.

HOW I WON MY WIFE.

[Translated from the German by Rhoda.]

The opening of the Grand Industrial Exposition had brought me to the city in the early part of the spring of 1879. Tired from long standing and walking around; more tired still by the shows and wonderful exhibitions of the mighty progress of civilization at home displayed at this exposition, I turned my steps homeward one afternoon earlier than usual. I had taken leave of my friends, making an engagement for a reunion later on in the evening, and directed my course to one of the quiet quarters of the city in which my hotel was situated. The less frequent the bazaars and shop-windows became, so much more insignificant became the number of foot passengers on the streets. But it seemed to me a much more stylish looking part of the city than the public drives of the central portion, because here the high, grave-looking people were either Government officials or were married by city officials or wealthy private citizens.

Before me walked for some distance a young and elegantly attired lady. At a curve of the street I succeeded in getting a full view of her profile, and felt a slight thrill that urged me to observe carefully even the knot of golden, blonde, sunshiny hair, half covered by the dark English hat, as well as the extremely delicate, graceful figure of her.

Suddenly her step faltered, she half turned, lingered for a moment, and then walked hastily toward me, past me, and back over the same bazaar which she had just seen. Not one of us could have foreseen that this girl, who had been walking along an officer, with a lady in his arm, gayly chatting and laughing, could have frightened my Unknown? A sudden impulse struck me that I would go to her. Myself, too, I had been too quiet, and therefore made a hasty turn, following her and keeping only a few paces behind.

Then I saw how she pressed the little-gloved hand passionately to her heart, and with tears in her violet eyes and a half sad, half scornful expression, murmured something to herself which my excited imagination fancied to be "foolish heart, why art thou not quiet; why mounts the blood to my cheek and compels me to turn back lest I betray myself?"

This childish ebullition moved me unconsciously, a feeling of sympathy took over me again, and I followed her, having again turned to the right, and having now! Come! The bell is pulled! I am in for it!

An old servant dressed in livery answered my call and on my asking if I might have a room, she said, "Yes, and let her go with the conventional "I will inquire;" but soon returned and opened for me the lofty folding-door to the left of the entrance. His assurance that the master would be desirous to see me sounded very consoling.

Within the elegantly furnished saloon I found the General, an old, dignified gentleman with erect military bearing, a martial bearing, and a long, gray beard, which was carefully slaven from the broad chin.

After I had expressed to him my pleasure at being able to help his daughter in the slight service he had been requested for the slight services he had been in the course of everything and to have expected me some—what we passed from the usual forms of politeness to a lively conversation, that exchanged over a cup of tea, and a quiet time passed as if it were almost an hour was spent in chattering with an amiable old gentleman, and yet Fraulein Eustache had not appeared. But when I told the General, he had no time to see me often at his house during my stay in the city, I could not refrain from pressing his hand in deep heartfelt gratitude. Not long afterward received a delicately folded note from his daughter, enclosing a sum of money, and asking me to call on her again, and therefore made a hasty turn, following her and keeping only a few paces behind.

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DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 4, 1884

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of members, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast. Challenges of two to one, covering points above, extended to local evening paper, remain open for acceptance.

S. C. Beckwith, "Tribune" Building, New York, sole agent for the Eastern States. Wm. Cameron, No. 8 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, special agent for San Francisco and vicinity.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 105% for 100; 112% for 45¢; sterling, \$4 85¢; 145; 100 for 8¢; silver bars, 11%;

silver in London, 30 1/2d; consols, 100 3/4d;

5 percent United States bonds, extended, 105;

125¢; 125¢, 115¢;

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 80¢/90¢ each.

The San Francisco mining share market opened high yesterday, but strengthened slightly before closing.

During the Blaine reception at Xenia, O., yesterday, a canon exploded, killing one man and injuring another.

Cleveland left Buffalo last night on his return to Albany.

In the railroad accident near Bayfield, Wis., Tuesday night, twenty-one men were killed or injured.

A hurricane in Ireland on the 11th of September caused an appalling loss of life and the destruction of several vessels.

After bombing Berber, General Gordon effected an entrance and recaptured the town. It is denied that General Wolseley has been recalled from Egypt.

Cholera continues its frightful ravages in Italy.

At Piacenza, Ancona county, Joseph Argent, who killed Alvaro Buzzi and his wife, has been held for murder.

A convention of cattle breeders is called to meet in Chicago November 13th and 14th.

A funeral service was held in New York on a steamer Thursday—an unusual event.

All the details of the Mexican postal treaty have been practically agreed upon.

During the past seven days 27 business fairs occurred in the United States.

Gran absolutely declines to serve as a Republican Elector.

French and Chinese troops have been sent to reinforce the forces now holding Kuling and Tashin.

A boiler explosion at Brighton, Isth, killed John Smith and injured four other men.

At Timbuktu, Yunnan county, last evening, a fire destroyed the Chinese quarter.

The Grand Chancellor of the Order of Chosen Peoples was buried in San Francisco yesterday, charged with forging a death notice.

The fair of Distinct No. II, at Greenfield, Phumas county, is said to have been a grand success.

Wash. Fletcher (colored) was hanged yesterday at Paducah, Ky., for the murder of Amanda Jackson.

The paper Johnson made a mile at Chicago yesterday, with a blank space.

The will of private Henry, of the Greeley expedition, shot for stealing provisions, was filed for probate in New York yesterday.

Charles H. Young had a miraculous escape from a horrible death near Yreka Thursday.

Harry Perival, with infant child, and a young man from a neighboring farm, were murdered at the hands of John P. Parker.

Daniel Orton attempted to murder his mistress in New York last night, failing in which he killed himself.

A steamer arrived at New Orleans from Liverpool yesterday in 16 days and 10 hours—the fastest trip on record.

Bancroft, the historian, celebrated his 81st birthday at 1, yesterday.

The English Cabinet Council has been suddenly summoned for Tuesday.

WHY HE WISHES TO VISIT AMERICA.

It puzzles the reader to ascertain whether Rev. Dr. Jossop, an English clergymen, is as scrupulous in his witty paper in the October "North American Review" entitled "Why I Wish to Visit America." certain it is he propounds some questions that provoke a smile, and others that invite to gravity of consideration.

From childhood he has been possessed of an ardent desire to visit the United States, but old age has come upon him without his hopes meeting with realization. He has been wholly dissatisfied with nearly all the books written upon America. He finds them unreliable, vague, and reflecting mainly the selfishness of the writers. In this judgment Americans will concur, and would gladly join him in supposing for all the future most of "Travel" and "Tour" and "Reminiscences" having to do with the country for a text. If they have seemed "not even true" to this cultivated Englishman, he may be able to realize what contempt the most of them exude among cultured Americans.

The Doctor's reasons for desiring to visit America are many, but the chief of them will indicate the trend of his curiosity, and enable the readers to judge whether this merry wit does not now and then poke fun at us between lines of wisdom. He would visit America because he is "so ignorant" about the life of a great nation that has sprung from magnificent maturity in a single century." Here is refreshing frankness—confession so rare among English scholars, that we instinctively know how to acknowledge the broad compliment paid by it. As an even wealth of numbers he can't wait, says he, in a liberal spirit which he conveys to the Eastern sentimentalists, if the Chinese had happened to get the start, they might do as much as they would have remained a horde of Chinamen still.

He would come home to fathom the depth of meaning involved when Americans speak of "the flag" to ascertain what is the amazing cohesive force so infinitely potent to bind together into one corporate living nationality, atoms so dissimilar as the population that makes the great American people. He would like to learn from observation what is the seat and spring of our patriotism, what makes Americans above all men, self-reliant and self-asserting, and thus easily to become the leaders of the new nationality and become "Americans." There is one answer to be made to Mr. Jossop which he will find to be adequate, upon reflection—for all these things the cause is the recognition that in America, as Professor Sumner puts it, "a free man is a sovereign." Not enjoying freedom by grace of grant from an assured superior class, but by a human, manly right, beside which the divinity of crowned kings shrivels and crumbles. The Americans can sovereign, as Summer phrases it, and more conceivably than any other, "is a sovereign because he is a member of a free democracy. He has no superior. He wants to be subject to no man. He wants to be equal to his fellows, as all sovereigns are equal. So be it, but he cannot escape the deduction that he calls no man to his aid. The other sovereigns will not respect his independence if he becomes dependent.

and they cannot respect his equality if he uses for favors." And this is the found and reason of the absorbent process the "marvelous patriotism," the "amazing cohesive force," the "incomparable chivalry" that puzzles good Mr. Jossop.

But there are problems in our political life into which he would fail inquire on the spot." Why have Americans prospered in spite of universal suffrage, and seem to be by no means afraid it? Are not those who in America assume to be the upper classes an insignificant number? He is struck with wonder, in common with most Englishmen, that nearly all Americans are passionate politicians and go to the polls in shoals, and what is more, that this political interest is distinct from the political excitement that intermittently rouses the masses in Europe to outbreaks of frenzied hate against established institutions. To these inquires the answer already given will apply. As to the upper classes, the Doctor probably knows full well it is only an assumption on the part of ignorant wealth. Americans "go to the polls in shoals" because the ballot is the insignia of their right to live, at the expense of Parker's right to exist, was a false conception of his right, and a substitution for the latter of his power to overcome Parker. The law cannot permit a man to substitute for it his own judgment of right save in the single instance of deferring his own natural right to live.

But when all this is said, it remains that man's extremity is often unable to place circumstances in their proper relation to principles; the reason, at such times, is unable to draw the fine distinction between the law of self-preservation, and the ultimate right of another, which the purely selfish desire to live may invade. So it happens that there are great crises in which the moral code and human law are powerless to control the universal and natural desire to cling to life. As Hickok concisely puts it, occurrences may throw the man into circumstances where the danger will prompt to action as much, or even more, than any threatening which the State might apply in counteraction. Nature is stronger than the law can be made, and all legislation would be empty. Two shipwrecked men seize an oar, or are in a boat that can save only one; * * * or any condition where the man is already in a greater extremity than any threatening of the law can be to him; in all such cases the attempt to interpose civil law would fail. The question is not for the claim of morality, or the demands of piety, whether conscience or God will condemn, but solely what can human law do? In all such cases the State excuses itself from any interference, and throws off all responsibility by admitting its own impotence. Its valid defense to all claim from public freedom in such cases is the standing law maxims for the occasion—"necessity has no law."

And this brings us to the solitary question we proposed in this article—it is right to bring Dudley to trial; not abstractly as a right, but considered as the power a great State may exercise. Is it in keeping with the circumstances that the State should arraign this man as a murderer? The purpose of the law is to punish the evil-doer and deter others that the freedom and morality of society may be assured, and the immutable principles of right be given recognition by the statutes of man. But if the fear of the law can exercise no restraint in such dire extremity as befell Dudley and his crew, will their prosecution for murder and cannibalism do any good?

According to Herodotus the Massagetae and the Isociones consumed the bodies of the dead for love of human flesh, and the Batus of Sumatra, for a like reason used human flesh. Equatorial tribes of Africa killed and ate prisoners of war, and even their own kin. Some of the aborigines of our own continent followed a like horrid practice. These were all cannibals; but it is just to class the men of the Mignonne as cannibals? To hold the seawards of a class of eager office-seekers, hungry, alert, jealous, disappointed, unprincipled, and vicious, according to their success or failure, to bring Dudley to trial; not abstractly as a right, but considered as the power a great State may exercise? Is it in keeping with the circumstances that the State should arraign this man as a murderer? The purpose of the law is to punish the evil-doer and deter others that the freedom and morality of society may be assured, and the immutable principles of right be given recognition by the statutes of man. But if the fear of the law can exercise no restraint in such dire extremity as befell Dudley and his crew, will their prosecution for murder and cannibalism do any good?

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DAILY RECORD-UNION

TUESDAY.....OCTOBER 4, 1884

WEATHER REPORT.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE,
SATURDAY, October 5, 1884.

Place of observation.	Barom.	Ther.	Dir. wind.	Rain 24 hours.	Weekdays.
Tatoma	30.04	-05	51-5	5 Calm 6	Clear
Olympia	30.04	-05	51-5	5 Calm 6	Fair
Port Townsend	30.04	-05	51-5	5 Calm 6	Cloudy
Seattle	30.04	-05	51-5	5 Calm 6	Cloudy
Roseburg	30.04	-05	51-5	5 Calm 6	Cloudy
Portland	30.04	-05	51-5	5 N. E.	Cloudy
Sacramento	29.94	-05	51-5	51-5 S.W.	Cloudy
San Fran.	29.94	-05	51-5	5 Calm 6	Cloudy
Alameda	29.94	-05	51-5	5 Calm 6	Cloudy
Diego	29.94	-05	51-5	5 Calm 6	Cloudy
Maximum temperature, 70.0 minimum, 42.0.					
JAMES A. BAWICK, Signal Corps, U. S. A.					

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, October 3d.—Pacific coast: Fair weather.

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Metropolitan Theater—Missions to night.
Theatre Royal—“Theatricals,” “Celebrated Cases.”
Lily of the Valley—To-night.
Dinner Fire Brigade—To-night.
Notice to creditors—L. J. Lithauer.
Funeral notices—Union Lodge, F. and A. M.
Summons to George S. Clark to the public.
Horace Starks—Car to the public.

Actions.

Bell & Co., October 7th—Restaurant stock.
Bell & Co.—To 10 a. m. to day.

Business Advertisements.

Red House—Extra values.
V. L. Lewis & Co.—The Garland range.
Sacramento Home School.
Dr. George Pfeiffer.
W. H. B. West, 62 street.
Wanted—Good can dealers.
To let—Large rooms.
Homer Schmid, gunsmith.
For rent—Queen Anne cottage.
Cash boys—To let House.
To let—Cottage or house for sale.
Mechanics—Small farm.
Mechanics—Shop—School opening.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sacramento Grapes.

Some very large grapes and of excellent flavor, have been received in the city from the Sargent Ranch, on the Stockton road, about nine miles from Sacramento. Those examined were of the black Malvoisie and black Hamburg varieties, and grown without irrigation, and it is stated with very ordinary culture. There is no doubt but that with full and deep cultivation of these varieties, which are so well adapted to the climate, it would be a detriment. This fact cannot long be overlooked in the comparison of this with the rest of the State, which is the only part of California that irrigation on account of lack of rainfall in winter season, is required by those residing there as absolutely necessary.

Sacramento county throughout a fruit-growing area, is now in a position to compete, and by means of having the best market upon the coast within their own limits, for the capital city has justly acquired that distinction, and facilities for sending to the East, her emmenses, wines, etc., will at no distant day be a little empire of its own for the production of nearly every species and variety of fruit, not especially tropical fruit.

It is the interest of fruit dealers to encourage the fruit-growing industry, as far as possible, and the prominence of this market, by giving liberal prices for fruit and grapes, as the owners will warrant regardless of a little lower rate which might be fixed by hard bargains, etc. It is believed and known that a spirit of fairness and liberality in respecting the rights of the grower, is the best guarantee for the success of the market.

The Conference was called to order by the Bishop at 2 o'clock.

Rev. P. Beck, delegate from Yolo, was admitted to the Convention.

Rev. E. B. Ware of the Christian Church of this city, was introduced.

Dr. L. Kephart, Prof. W. H. Klinefelter and Rev. F. K. Kephart and Klinefelter, all of Woodland, Cal., were appointed as General Conference Tellers.

Adjudged until 2 p. m.

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ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

ENTOMOLOGICAL.

BORES WHICH INFEST SMADe AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Description of the Insects in Various Stages—Effects of Their Work—Remedies—Etc.

[Specimen insects sent to the author. See *Western Union* or *Matthew Cooke*.]

form of a V, which, united with the V on the opposite wing cover, forms a W. The beetle measures nearly three-quarters of an inch in length. The larva or grub is club shaped, and is about three-quarters of an inch long. The eggs are laid in the soil hatched in September, and the beetle appears in the August following, so that this species matures in one year.

AGRIELA MOTH (*Scoparia robiniae*).

The larva of the clear-winged moths are very voracious species, feeding on the wing, leaves, and cottonwood trees.

The larva of this species is about one inch in length, and of pale-yellowish color, and is destructive to the plants or trees it infests.

The larva of the *desmodia* are given

for the purpose of notifying owners

of poplar, elm and cottonwood trees,

which is of a reddish color, except the head, which is black; the body is some-

what flattened, and partially covered with long, fine hairs. In the larva state this is a

very destructive species and its work is

readily recognized. The burrow of the

second or caterpillar of the locust car-

penter moth (*Hylesia rubra*), when full

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